

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 23 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1878.

THE CLEVELAND HERALD thinks jurisprudence more than they come to, and that if private parties want to pay in civil suits, it may be best to let them pay for them.

Sixteen barbershops are not "disorderly places," Justice Wyllie of Washington decides that the city council possess no power to close them on Sunday. Indeed, the justice is of the opinion that, as they preserve and promote health, cleanliness and comfort, and as it is a Christian maxim that "cleanliness is next to Godliness," the barbers as necessary on Sunday as the medicines the drug stores are kept open to supply, and ought to be encouraged, instead of being put down.

Spiritualism.
We publish in another column a communication from the Martin's Ferry News in regard to the prevalence of Spiritualism scenes over there. It would seem that they abound, so to speak, among our neighbors. This fact recalls the observations of Judge Black at the Vanderbilt trial in New York on Wednesday last, when the question of the general character of Spiritualism, considered as a science or as a mysterious phenomenon, came up for discussion. On this point Judge Black addressed the surrogate as follows:

"We propose to give evidence by a competent person on a subject not well understood. They say this is a subject which which there can be no science. We deny it. A law can be deduced from a study of the phenomena of the mind and body. If you say this singular phenomenon is not a fair subject for scientific investigation, then nothing ever will be said by you. We deny it. Spiritualism is abundantly false to the mind of any reasoning man. It is contrary to all human experience since the fall of Adam. You cannot say that a man who believes in it, and believes it without evidence, is not a poor, weak-minded man. It has broken down under every test. The late Horace Greeley told these people who pretended that they could find out by spiritual communications what was going on at the vessel, that he would give them a large amount if they would furnish him with seven o'clock every evening a summary of the leading editorials in the London Times. [Laughter.]

Surrogate O. Wright have said if they could and his manuscript. [Laughter.] Judge Black—[That might have been a severe test. [Laughter.] The whole world of spiritualism backed out from the offer. But there is another case which settles it. Judge Edmunds, a man regarded apart from this subject, I believe, with general confidence, after the Atlantic had been out fifty days without being heard from, and it being the universal belief that she had gone to the bottom, he, believing that, brought up the spirit of Captain West, the commander, and communicated to the world all the facts of the wreck and how each of the passengers had died. But West was in the land of the living; he had put into New York with the vessel. [Laughter.] After that he was very careful not to bring up a spirit until he also knew beyond all doubt that the person was dead. [Laughter.] Science has made considerable progress in the study of all these delusions.

In the recent forenoon mails we find a letter from Mr. Gladstone on the subject of Spiritualism. He expresses himself as follows: "I do not share or approve the temper of simple contempt with which so many view the phenomena. It is a question, in the first instance, of evidence; it then follows to explain, as far as we can, such facts as may have been established. My own immediate duties prevent my active intervention; and I remain in what may be called contented reserve, without any fear that imposture will rule or that truth can be mischievous."

Diphtheria.
As diphtheria is now prevailing in Wheeling to a considerable extent, it is well for parents to bear in mind the receipt published in the INTELLIGENCER a few days ago. It should be preserved in any house for it is said to be an infallible remedy: Put one teaspoonful of pulverized sulphur into a glass of water and stir well all ways before using. Let the patient gargle this in the throat every half hour, swallowing without the mixture each time. Sulphur must also be burned in the rooms of the patient (two or three times a day, if necessary, to keep the atmosphere filled with its fumes for the patient to inhale.

Children too young to gargle liquids in the throat should have the mixture fed to them moderately and allowed to continually breathe the fumes of the burning sulphur.

The poisonous nature of diphtheria is well shown by the following experience, which we find related in the columns of the Pittsburgh Telegraph:

"A little girl, grand-daughter of Mr. Provost, of Fair Haven, Castle Shannon had diphtheria a short time ago. The disease yielded to treatment, but during its continuance the child put its thumb to its mouth and either broke the skin or there was a previous wound on the thumb, as the virus from the mouth took effect in that member. The poison spread so rapidly that in the hope of checking it the thumb was amputated at the first joint. In a day or two it was evident that another incision was necessary, and the remainder of the member was taken off. It is now learned that the poison is still doing its deadly work, and at a consultation of medical men it was decided to amputate the arm midway between the wrist and elbow. The parents of the child protested, and no operation was performed for the time being, but the doctors think there is no other hope of saving the little one's life."

The Farmer as a Manufacturer.
How must the farmer manufacture. In the first place, he has natural fertility of his soil, as the mill has its water privilege. Next, he must obtain his raw material at the cheapest rates—the waste fertilizers of the farm; the getting the most fertilizer from the cattle feed that a judicious knowledge of food and animal growth will allow; the purchase of the lowest priced and of the quality best adapted to the use for which it is to be applied. Next, he must obtain the most work from his men and machinery, and must apply the labor at the right time and in the proper manner. He must combine all his resources in the best way to accomplish his results; the best seed, sufficiency of fertilizer, the right quantity of labor. When the job is completed and the goods, in the form of salable product, secured, he must seek the best market for him, and secure his pay. Even this is not the end. He must see that his manufacture is not deteriorating, and that it is left in a proper condition for producing another batch of goods. If his goods are not adapted to his market, a failure of obtaining a profit must ensue. If his expenditures are excessive, the profit must likewise be diminished, and this is left to a proper condition for producing another batch of goods. If his goods are not adapted to his market, a failure of obtaining a profit must ensue. If his expenditures are excessive, the profit must likewise be diminished, and this is left to a proper condition for producing another batch of goods.

Business Notes.
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The residence, in Barnesville, formerly owned by E. P. Lee, and costing about \$5,000, a few years since, was sold by the Barnesville Bank last week to Mrs. Hicks, for \$2,800.

The Ashland Reversers says the miners are still on a strike at the Star furnace department of the Norton Iron Works at Ashland, Ky., and likely to continue until it will result in stopping the furnace and every other department of the Norton Iron Works. If the strike continues it is now thrown 500 to 600 men out of employment.

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VIRGINIA AND WEST VIRGINIA.

The Probable Disposition of the Debt Question.

RICHMOND, October 29.
The question is asked, How does Joe Johnston stand on the State debt? Well, he don't stand on it all more than he can help, for in truth it is a dangerous subject for candidates to tackle. If he should pronounce in favor of paying all this vast debt—about \$46,000,000, and increasing at the rate of \$3,000,000 annually—it would kill him. No candidate can live in Virginia and favor an increase of taxation sufficient to pay this. On the other hand, should he favor paying none of it, he would be called a repudiator, and no open repudiator can be elected, although partial repudiators, "readjusters," so called, go through with ease. Hence, Johnston has little to say on the subject, as indeed it is a question with which Congress has nothing to do.

I asked an old citizen as to Johnston's views on the State debt, and he replied with emphasis, "You may be sure Joe Johnston is no repudiator."

But the question of full or partial repudiation is a question for Congress to settle. It is ludicrous to see the way some of them turn and twist to keep from committing themselves. And then, in the midst of an eloquent sentence, the speaker of the Senate, to have somebody in the audience yell out "How 'bout the State debt?" is in the highest degree exasperating. As yet no candidate that I have heard of has taken ground either for open repudiation or for full payment. They straddle and hop about over the question like a turkey on a hot stove. Meantime, the tax is five mills, there is no money in the Treasury and the creditors getting nothing. The teachers of the public schools are unpaid, and recently the governor and authorities attempted to borrow \$200,000 to pay the teachers. They promised the sacred honor and faith of the grand old Commonwealth, and also a high rate of interest, but it was no go. When the money changed hands, the teachers, when Virginia came around as a borrower, as one involuntarily does when he suspects that he is shadowed by pickpockets. Not a dollar could be had. The Governor even held a conference with leading bankers, but is now no go.

Prospects Are Gloomy.
Some years ago I predicted that they would eventually get by fifty cents on the dollar, which was thought to be a slander on the grand old Commonwealth at the time, but now I don't if they ever get fifty. I look for the so-called "readjusters" to glaze control of the Legislature, and compromise with the creditors at about forty cents.

There is a considerable party here who claim that the Government of the United States should settle this debt, and, in fact, largely responsible because the Government allowed divided Virginia, took from her the wild lands in the western part of the State, and set up a separate establishment. All attempts to make West Virginia assume any part of the burden have signally failed. She is the only free part of the country that made a success of secession during the war, and proposes not only to accept the situation, but take advantage of it.

It is claimed that none of the "public improvers" who, to secure which the State was made, were located in what is now West Virginia, except a turnpike and a lunatic asylum. However, as the turnpike leads to the lunatic asylum, the appropriateness of the investment will not be questioned by any one. The turnpike and the lunatic asylum, the appropriateness of the investment will not be questioned by any one. The turnpike and the lunatic asylum, the appropriateness of the investment will not be questioned by any one.

The bondholders feel indignant at their treatment, and will not willingly consent to much of a "shave," but they will have to all the same. Matters need not have been so bad or the State so far in arrears, had taxation been equal to what it is in most of the other States. But with the rate for years at only five mills for all purposes it is no wonder that the creditors are suffering. While other States less involved have been subjected to a rate of taxation from six to eighteen mills, Virginia has defrauded her creditors by levying only five mills. That is the plain English of the matter. The State of New York, with its immense aggregate of property, and with a comparatively small debt, the State tax is often six mills.

The evils of the course Virginia has taken in her debt have been too numerous to mention. We see it in her recent failure to borrow a small sum to keep the schools open. Her credit is gone; she cannot borrow. Some time ago \$12,000, raised for the Leo monument was put into Virginia securities, by order of the Legislature, I believe, and these securities have depreciated 40 per cent. At present the holders of trust funds do not invest in Virginia obligations at all. They choose, rather, United States 4 per cent bonds, which are secure, always marketable, and although the interest is low, it is certain.

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Wm. Kidd has resigned his position as agent of the B. & O. St. C. Railroad at Quincy.

The Casper Cilles farm, containing about 60 acres, and situated between Bridgeport and Martin's Ferry, was sold on last Saturday by the administrator, Hon. David Wagener, to Casper Cilles, Jr., for \$11,121.

Our Great Apple Crop.

This year's apple crop is now gathered, and it is one of the richest the country has ever had. In some regions apples are so plenty that they are fed to pigs, cows, and horses, and the elder mills are everywhere pressing out more older than they can readily dispose of. This very palatable and healthful drink may be bought in this country at \$1 and \$1.50 a barrel, and it may be on draught in the cities at a price which would tempt the poorest customer. There is no need of anyone drinking apple cider this year. The real juice of the apple is plenty enough for any demand there is likely to be for it. A single crop can furnish more than a billion of a much better advantage than formerly. An extensive European demand for our apples has grown up within recent years, and this year more than ever before, though the prices are very low, running from 75 cents to \$1.62 a barrel, according to quality, so great is the supply. Vast quantities of apples are regularly shipped to Europe by steamer. The constant outflow of apples from this port last week showed that she carried 4,671 barrels, and all the outgoing European steamers are weighted with them. A Boston steamer took 5,000 barrels last Wednesday, the largest shipment of apples ever made from that port. Three steamship lines from Boston have engaged to carry more than 40,000 barrels, and the export from New York will reach an enormous and unprecedented total. If the fruit is carefully packed and selected and well packed, it reaches Europe in good condition and brings a fair profit to the farmer. Apples ought to be plenty and cheap in England this autumn.

Postoffice Statistics.
WASHINGTON, October 30.—The annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, of J. M. McGrew, Auditor of the Treasury, for the Postoffice Department has been completed. The aggregate of postal revenues and grants from the Treasury during the year was \$34,888,169, and expenditures \$34,165,084, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$723,085. Part of the amount drawn from the Treasury during the year was, however, appropriated on account of deficiencies in previous years. The net revenue for the year from the sale of postage stamps was \$16,839,115, against \$15,881,933 last year. The amount of stamps, stamped envelopes, etc., sold, \$27,375,593, against \$25,767,515 in 1877. Expended during the year for mail transportation, \$19,444,124, against \$19,556,025 the previous year. From the statement of the collecting division, it appears the balance due late Postmasters is \$47,202, and the balance due from Postmasters to the United States is \$198,933. From tables showing the operation of the money order office, it appears the revenue from this source for the year was \$209,847, against \$109,148 the previous year.

Bellaire Locals.—Good policemen are at a premium in Bellaire at this time, further attempts having been made to secure the notorious Knight last night. Wednesday afternoon Knight went to Wheeling, purchased a revolver, and swore that he would kill all the policemen in Bellaire. On his return, about 3 o'clock p. m., he improved upon his statement by firing a shot at a station in an orchard at the upper end of the city, firing miscellaneous into a crowd below, but the distance was such that no injury was done.

Last night, Messrs. Criswell, Druggan, Archer and another officer surrounded a building in the Frame Row, Druggan and Criswell taking one side, while Marshal Archer took another side, on which was a porch. As Druggan started to go up stairs, Knight came through the window onto the porch and jumped off, not into the water belonging to the house as it was supposed he would do, but into an adjoining one, thus eluding the officers once more.

It has been reported that Knight is insane, but such is not the case, except it be with pure meanness.

For several evenings there has been something wrong with the gas, the light on Wednesday evening being so poor that the regular prayer-meeting services could scarcely be conducted. Some congregations pray in the dark; the U. P. congregation, however, suffer. While other States less involved have been subjected to a rate of taxation from six to eighteen mills, Virginia has defrauded her creditors by levying only five mills. That is the plain English of the matter. The State of New York, with its immense aggregate of property, and with a comparatively small debt, the State tax is often six mills.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. By a girl who can give good recommendations. Call at No. 25 corner of 14th and 15th streets.

ILLINOIS POTATOES.
Just received, a Car Load of choice PRINCE ALBERT, PEERLESS & EARLY ROSE POTATOES.

Price Low.
FINE
Fine Steel Engravings, Fine Chromos, Fine Frames, Fine Fancy Goods, Fine Glass Shades, Fine Wax Work Materials, Fine Draughting Instruments, Fine Stationery of every description, and Fine Stationery at half price. At W. S. HUTCHINS, MUSIC & ART STORE.

NEW GOODS.

Embroidered Pictures, Transfer Ornaments, Colored Card Board, Perfumery, Carls, Wax Flower Materials, Moss, Wire, Glass Shades, Ferneries.

For sale at **M'LURE HOUSE ART STORE.**

E. L. NICOLL.

CLOAKS!
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CLOAKS!

We will Open

THIS MORNING

An Immense Lot

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